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MANY persons mistake dyspepsia for re-
ligion. Cleveland mistakes his personal
grudges for statesmanship.

ANDREW JOHNSON also thought the coun-
try would go to the dogs when he went out of
office. He also had a policy.

THE Louisville Commercial says the Presi-
dent's message was "ten columns long and
loaded to the muzzle with platitudes and re-
morse."

CLEVELAND evidently thinks that when he
ceases to hold the country up by the tail it
will fall with a dull thud. We honestly be-
lieve he is mistaken.

POPULAR government is very far from be-
ing a failure when it can survive four years
of such a President as Cleveland, and laugh
at his gloomy prophecies.

LAST year President Cleveland discussed
but one subject in his message; this year he
doesn't let anything escape mention but the
civil service, which he unaccountably forgets
to say anything about.

If ex-President Cleveland goes abroad, as
it is reported he will after his retirement
from office, he should try and absorb a slight
knowledge of American institutions and a
few patriotic ideas before he goes.

THE Anarchists voted with the Democratic
party, anyway, but if that message had only
been circulated before election they would
sach and all have tried to vote more than
once for a man so closely after their own
heart.

MR. CLEVELAND seems to be under the im-
pression that the campaign is not over. Can
he possibly have the faintest, feeblest bit of
an idea that he will be a presidential candidate
again in 1892? If so, another and disappoint-
ment is yet before him.

It wasn't really necessary for Mr. Cleve-
land to relate the year's history of the world
in his message. The trouble of compiling it
from newspapers and state documents must
have been considerable, the encyclopedia not
bringing these subjects up to date.

MANTON MARBLE, Dan Lamont and half a
dozen others may have had a hand in writing
the free-wool message of last year, but no one
will accuse Mr. Cleveland of employing any
aid in the work this year. That sophomoric
essay and long-drawn-out wail could only
have emanated from the Great Defeated him-
self.

THERE isn't a penny's worth of malice
in the whole lot. From Cleveland, all along
the line of defeated Democratic candidates
down to Matson, comes no sound but that of
bawling lamentation. It was hoped that at
least the President would not plead the baby
act, but the hope was in vain. He is the big-
gest baby of all.

If Mr. Joseph E. McDonald, or Mr. Mat-
son, or any other man who talks so glibly
about corruption and fraudulent voting in
Indiana wants to earn a hundred dollars, all he
has to do is to tell what he really knows
about it—if he knows anything—to the Com-
mittee of One Hundred. That committee
wants just the sort of information these gen-
tlemen profess to have, and are ready to pay
for it. Let them come on with their facts
and specifications, or else stop whining.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal accompa-
nies Cleveland's farewell message with a por-
trait of the President, which, it says, "we
wish to remark, in strict confidence, was en-
graved for use in our edition of Nov. 7, but
was withheld for reasons not necessary to be
dwelt upon in this connection." The portrait
shows much more faith in republican institu-
tions and popular government than it had
been taken after Nov. 6. In this picture
there is an expression of hopefulness in the
double chin, the lines of the neck above the
collar show something of the milk of human
kindness, and the jowls have a buoyant tone
entirely at variance with the message.

The failure of the switchmen's strike adds
another to the long list of such failures. It
does not prove that there may not have been
an element of justice in the demands of the
switchmen, but it does prove that striking is
a doubtful and dangerous remedy. The propo-
sition of successful strikes is not large
enough to justify any workingman who has a
family to support in going on a strike with-
out much misgiving. Workmen and em-
ployees often exaggerate the evils of their sit-
uation and talk themselves into a belief that
they are being very badly treated, when, in

fact, their employers are doing the best they
can, and would gladly do better if they could.
Under such circumstances, and, in fact, under
almost any circumstances, a strike is a reme-
dial of very doubtful wisdom. It is essen-
tially a violent method and very apt to drive
employers to use extreme measures rather
than submit to what they regard as dictation.
The country is so large, the facilities of com-
munication and the number of men seeking
employment so great, that the places of strik-
ers in any business can be filled in a few days,
and employers are very apt to put up with
temporary inconvenience and loss rather than
submit to demands made in the form of a
strike. One must always sympathize with
workmen thrown out of employment, espe-
cially at the beginning of winter, but they
ought to consider the possibilities of failure
before entering on a strike.

AN UN-AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland's farewell message will be
a fruitful text-book for Communists and the
foreign enemies of the United States. Long
after he is dead it will be quoted as evidence
of the inherent weakness of popular govern-
ment. The London News is right in saying
that "the message is likely to become a house-
hold word for the orators of Hyde Park and
Clerkenwell"—meaning the Socialist agitators
who harangue the motley crowds which gather
in those places. The enemies of popular gov-
ernment will find in the message a perpetual
arsenal of arguments against our system, and
its false assertions and damaging insinuations
will be cited for years to come as official evi-
dence of the practical failure of our institu-
tions. Aaron Burr, the first of our unconver-
ted traitors, never questioned the wisdom or
ultimate success of republican institutions, and
Jeff Davis himself never made as damag-
ing an assault on the principles of our
government as this vindictive tirade of
Grover Cleveland. Lord Sackville's
offense was trivial in comparison. If any
foreign minister should publish, over his own
name, a paper containing one-tenth part of
the communism and malice of this message
the American people would rise in a body and
demand his expulsion from the country. The
Republic has been stabbed in the back by one
who should be its swift defender, and pilloried
in history as a failure by its own chief execu-
tive. The President, in effect, informs the
world that one hundred years of republican
government is no assurance of continued suc-
cess, that the policy of protection has under-
mined the government, and that only by dis-
carding that policy can we "furnish proof to
the world of the fitness of the American peo-
ple for self-government." No foreigner has
ever drawn as dark a picture of American
civilization and society as that which follows.

Read some of the sentences:

"A century has passed. Our cities are
abiding places of wealth and luxury; our man-
ufactures and commerce are the envy of the
fathers of the Republic; our business men
are madly striving in the race for riches, and
immense aggregations of capital outrun the
imagination in the magnitude of their under-
takings."

"Upon more careful inspection we find the
wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with
poverty, and wretchedness, and unremunerat-
ed toil. A crowded and constantly increas-
ing urban population suggests the impoverish-
ment of rural sections and discontent with
agricultural pursuits."

"The gulf between the employers and the
employed is constantly widening and classes
are rapidly forming, one comprising the very
rich and powerful, while in another are found
the toiling poor."

"As we view the achievements of aggregat-
ed capital, we discover the existence of
trusts, combinations and monopolies, while
the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is
trampled to death beneath an iron heel."

"Under the same laws by which these re-
sults are produced, the government permits
many millions more to be added to the cost
of the living of our people, and to be taken
from our consumers, which unreasonably
swells the profits of a small but powerful mi-
nority."

"The government, under pretext of an ex-
ercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously
into partnership with these favorites, to its
advantage and to the injury of a vast ma-
jority of our people."

"The grievances of those not included
within the circle of these beneficiaries, when
fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and
discontent."

"Communism is a hateful thing and a
menace to peace and organized government.
But the communism of combined wealth and
capital, the outgrowth of overweening
cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously
undermines the justice and integrity of free
institutions, is not less dangerous than the
communism of oppressed poverty and toil,
which, exasperated by injustice and dis-
content, attacks with wild disorder the citadel
of rule."

These sentences are taken at random.
There are nearly two columns of this kind of
stuff strung together with a lot of platitudes
only less mischievous, because their meaning
is more obscure. The sentences quoted indi-
cate the warp and woof of all that part of
the message which relates to the condition of
the country. It is a beautiful picture of
American civilization and society at the
beginning of our second hundred
years. No foreign writer on American institu-
tions has ever written anything worse,
while the really intelligent and friendly ones
have been infinitely more just. The Chicago
Anarchists, at their next Haymarket meet-
ing, will not have to look beyond this message
for inspiration for their speeches. Commu-
nist editors have been placed under police sur-
veillance for utterances no more incendiary.

One of the most severe arraignments of
popular government ever made by a foreigner
was in a letter written by the late Lord Mac-
aulay, in 1857, to a distinguished citizen of
New York. In that letter Macaulay plainly
stated his disbelief in the principle of man-
hood suffrage and in the permanency of
American institutions. He said:

"I do not believe that it is possible to es-
tablish institutions that will be permanent
based upon the votes of people counted by
the head. That proceeds upon the supposition
that the rich and the poor, the wise and the
ignorant, the virtuous and the vicious are
all counted as equal and endowed with
equal political power. That is the fatal vice
of your institutions that Jefferson found.
Now your country can prosper so long as you
have great spaces of unoccupied land; a great
West for your surplus population; but the
time will come in your history when New
England will be as thickly populated as Old
England; when there will be no more fertile
uncultivated lands for your expanding popu-
lation. Then will come the real strain and test
of your institutions. There will be periods

of scarcity and distress. Thousands of labor-
ers will be out of work, and men will begin to
say there is no justice in allowing one man to
have a million while another has not a meal;
no justice in letting one man ride in his car-
riage and dine sumptuously while another
hears his children cry for bread; and when
that hour comes your government will be
brought to its final and fatal test."

So wrote Lord Macaulay, on the 23d of
May, 1857, and he predicted the failure of our
attempt at self-government, "if not in this
century, certainly in the next." Mr. Cleve-
land comes to the support of Lord Macaulay,
and, with a pen dipped in gall, draws almost
the very picture of American society which
the English historian predicted.

Twenty-one years later, after the civil war,
Mr. Garfield, then a member of Congress, and
afterwards President, repudiated Macaulay's
prophecy in a speech replete with patriotism
and eloquence. Among other things he said:

"With my whole soul I repel the indict-
ment. Every instinct and conviction of my
life denounces the prophecy as false."

Macaulay did not know, and it is hardly pos-
sible for anyone reared under monarchial in-
stitutions to understand that here, in Amer-
ica, there are no fixed and permanent classes.
Our society does not resemble the crust of the
earth with its impassable barriers of rock; but
resembles rather the waters of the mighty sea,
deep, broad and boundless, but yet so free in
all its parts that the drop which mingles with
the sands at its bottom is free to rise through
all the mass of waters till it flashes in the
light on the crest of the highest wave."

Contrast this firm confidence in American
institutions and this indignant repudiation of
a foreigner's slur with the croaking lamenta-
tion of Grover Cleveland! And the most
amazing feature of the whole business is that
all the evils and dangers he pretends to de-
scribe are attributed to a protective tariff, and
the only remedy he suggests is free trade.
What a stupendous fraud he is, and what
great cause the people will have, when he
goes out of office, to thank God and take
courage.

THE WARLIKE MR. ENDICOTT.

Secretary of War Endicott is a little par-
ticular in the matter of paying out govern-
ment money to women and children of Re-
publican proclivities employed in the arsenal
of the country, but there is nothing small
about him when it comes to figuring on ap-
propriations for his department. In this
direction he shows that largeness of vision
and lofty disregard of expense only possible
to great financiers when disposing of other
people's money. In times like the present,
the War Office is not generally regarded as
one of the most important divisions of the
government, and the public is inclined to
look upon its chief as a functionary of com-
paratively little consequence. Mr. Endicott
is by no means of this opinion. While the
country has been involved in no actual war
during the year other than that waged
against the Chiricahua Apaches, the mild
mannered man from Boston has smelled the
battle afar off and his martial spirit has been
aroused. Possibly the President's celebrated
retaliating message was taken without a grain
of salt by this solemn gentleman, and he was
led to believe that trouble with England was
imminent. At all events, with one eye fixed
on the treasury surplus and the other on a
posteriority which is expected to regard him
as its country's preserver, the bold Secretary
has resolved to prepare for war in time of peace.
An ordinary official, with his party just going
out of power, would content himself with
performing the routine duties of the position,
and, after estimating the expenses of the
fiscal year according to requirements, would
consider his mission completed. No so, Mr.
Endicott. If recommendations will do it, he
will protect the country if it takes
the last dollar in the treasury. The
current expenses of the next fiscal year
are estimated with a liberality some-
what startling, the total being somewhat
over \$44,000,000. This amount includes
salaries and contingent expenses of the de-
partment, support of the army and Military
Academy, river and harbor improvements al-
ready planned, and miscellaneous objects of
minor character. Forty-four millions seems
a good deal, but it is a mere nothing to the
man who comes from a State where a dollar
is commonly supposed to look unusually
large. With a sweep of his pen he airily
urges the construction of coast defenses and
an appropriation for the same of \$2,840,000.
For the repair and preservation of existing
works \$200,000 is asked, and for working the
sub-marine and torpedo systems \$1,390,000 is
recommended. Other works are suggested
which would entail large outlays, but the
Secretary has not given his mind to the de-
tails and the public is left in the dark as to
the probable cost. The estimate of \$44,000,-
000 for a department of the government
which is in comparative disuse is, however,
enough to cause universal wonder at the
"nerve" of the Secretary. All speculations
as to what would become of the surplus had
the Democracy remained in power must now
cease. Endicott would look after it, and, in
the vulgar language of the street, make it
look very sick.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The discussion of the annexation of Canada
is probably untimely and calculated to post-
pone the very end it aims to accomplish.
Annexation is not a happy word to use in this
connection; absorption or assimilation would
be better. Annexation implies aggressive
action on the part of the United States,
which could mean nothing but war. Great
Britain does nothing on compulsion, and is
not in the habit of being forced to relinquish
her possessions. Besides, we do not want
Canada at the cost of a war with England,
especially if we can get it without war by
waiting a few years. Time is a good ally. If
we were to undertake to annex Canada now,
or any time before England is ready and will-
ing to part with it, we should have a war on
our hands that might cost more than Canada
would be worth to us, whereas if we wait till
the fruit is ripe it will drop into our hands.
Annexation cannot be forced, but absorption
will come in the natural course
of events. In nature two bodies do not
become amalgamated till they have first
become assimilated. They do not merge to-
gether till they have closely approached one
another. Assimilation precedes consolidation.
The time has not yet come for the United
States to absorb Canada. That it will suc-
ceed in no doubt. Manifest destiny points

to the ultimate union of the two countries,
but in the natural course of events that will
be preceded first by the larger autonomy of
the Dominion, then by its practical inde-
pendence, and finally by its complete separa-
tion from the mother country. Those steps
are all in preparation and visible in the not
distant future. We can afford to wait, or rather
we cannot afford to crowd the course of events
and the evolution of history. Canada is com-
ing our way, and will as surely gravitate to
the United States as an apple, separated from
its stem, falls to the earth. And it may be
added the apple always falls when it is pretty
ripe.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Post
insults the farmers of the country by account-
ing for the strong protection vote in agricul-
tural localities on the theory that the voters
there were purchasable. "A given amount
of 'soap,'" says this writer, "will accomplish
greater results if applied among agricul-
turalists than if applied among men who
work for day wages, no matter how small."

The public in general considers farmers one
of the most intelligent and upright classes of
men in the community; but however this may
be, they are quite capable of resenting insults,
and the circulation of such slanders as this in
Democratic papers is not likely to soften their
hearts toward that party. When the Post
and its friends want the farmers' votes next
time, these things will be remembered.

INDIANAPOLIS HAS BEEN INCINED TO PLUME

herself on the absence from its limits of the
murderous Anarchistic element; but the
atrocious and unprovoked crime of Anarchist
Hacker shows that this boast was unfounded.
If he be true, as suspected, that the murderer
has been secreted by friends in the city who
are in sympathy with him the authorities
have need to be on guard and rid the com-
munity of the scoundrels before they have
obtained a foothold such as their brethren
have in Chicago.

How much more handsome it would have
been on the part of the opposition who said
nothing to President Cleveland on
Thanksgiving day if they had congratulated
him upon being able to get out of the presi-
dency with an interesting wife for his con-
solation.—Boston Herald.

The Journal doesn't know who was unkind
enough to say ugly things about Mr. Cleve-
land; but does the Herald mean to insinuate
that he would not have had a young and in-
teresting wife if he had not been President?

The presence in the city of a gas-fitter who
was once a soldier in the Crimean war is men-
tioned as an instance of life's vicissitudes. There
isn't so much difference, however, between the
charge of the Light Brigade and a plumber's
charge, both being tremendous.

H. S. W., Indianapolis: The matter to which
you allude was printed in the Journal of Aug.
30.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

BISHOP HURST and family have gone to Wash-
ington, and will purchase a home there.

The senior class of the University of Penn-
sylvania has requested the Rev. Dr. Phillips
Brooks, of Boston, to deliver the baccalaureate
sermon in June.

THE Toronto Globe says: Out of twenty-
three Presidents of the United States fifteen
have Bible names, which shows what a hold
the Bible has on the family life of the United
States.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA of Spain has become
fascinated with the American game of poker.
At her house in Paris she holds poker parties
which are exciting enough to satisfy even an
Arizona cowboy.

The colored women of New York city have
organized "a Women's Charity and Industrial
Club" for the help of their colored sisters, and
have leased a four-story house as a home for
friendly colored girls.

The statement is already going about that
the Emperor William's latest baby has inherited
its father's disease. It is very feeble and is also
declared to be suffering from a malformation of
the left arm, similar to that of the Emperor.

An alleged natural brother of John Bright,
the veteran politician of England, is a dam-sinker,
shearer and fence about the Northwest
of Queensland. He is younger than John, and
the features are like enough to support the al-
legation.

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, who has been
living at Holland Patent, N. Y., for some
months, will go to the White House with her
son, the winter. Mrs. Cleveland is
anxious that her sister-in-law should be present
at the social ceremonies which will close the
present administration.

The Duchess of Montrose's example has been
copied. Sir William O'Malley, a rich baronet,
aged seventy-five, has married at Dublin, Miss
Caroline Pavey, a damsel of sixteen. The
baronet advertised for a housekeeper, and was
so taken with Miss Caroline, that he at once
proposed and was accepted.

GENERAL SHERMAN was violently opposed to
his eldest son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, enter-
ing the Jesuit order, and for years it could not
be mended before him. His youngest child,
Percy, generally called "Curry," is a chip
of the old block, and there isn't the slightest
danger of his entering the priesthood.

A BROOKLYN paper reports that 110 new
members have joined Plymouth Church since
Mr. Beecher's death, and that the Rev. Dr. Ly-
man Abbott has proved that he combines un-
usual executive ability with the intellectual
of the scholar. He is building up the church
and he is attracting large congregations by his
sermons.

Mrs. ANSELIE RIVES-CHAMBER has written to
Mr. Collier, proprietor of Once a Week, which
is soon to publish her story, "My Lady Tongue,"
that she does not wear "dignified boots," she
has her hair under her chin and wears at theatres
large hats ornamented with lilac plumes.

"Really," she exclaimed, "if it were not all so
idiotic one might be tempted to get indignant."
The Marquis of Queensberry, who has just
honored the pugilists of this country by a visit,
is not a hard drinker, but he has one peculiar
habit. He generally retires about 10 o'clock p.
m. and sleeps soundly until 5 a. m. At that time he
always awakes and drinks a bottle of ale, which
stands on a table near his bed. He then turns
over and slumbers again, usually rising about 9
a. m. He has not failed to take his ale at 5 a. m.
for many years.

LONDON spends between seven and eight mil-
lion dollars a year on potted plants and cut
flowers. Such was the statement made very
recently by one who is considered a good au-
thority on the subject. Many of these flowers
come not from English green-houses, but
from Holland, France and even Italy. A single
culturist in southern France claims to send
yearly \$50,000 worth of white lilacs, know-
ing that the value of the lilacs and roses to London.

MR. and MRS. GLADSTONE are thus pictured
by the London Daily News as they appeared on
the platform on the occasion of their recent visit
to Birmingham: Both were in evening dress,
the lady charmingly attired in crimson silk, black
lace and diamonds, and carrying a wand down
fan. Mr. Gladstone's white hair gleamed in
his coat. "His dress-shirt open at the neck for
strong oratorical effect," and the way of his
white tie thus made easy for its customary
journers, and he was seen in the course of
his coming oration.

GENERAL BOOTH, head of the Salvation Army,
has been devoting himself to the effort of popu-
larizing the methods of his followers in Cal-
ifornia. He has not met with great success.
The hoodlums of San Francisco have proved too
vigorous for the Salvationists. Booth has had
to make a number of times, but even his heroism

has not been equal to the task of overcoming
the California mobs. "Say, Booth, where's Bar-
rett?" was the favorite exclamation among the
urchins whenever the Salvation commander
shows himself in public.

Mrs. HAYES, the wife of ex-President Hayes,
knew how to manage little ones, and her three
boys found out as soon as they got into the
White House that the fact that they occupied
the House of state did not relax the maternal
instincts of Mrs. Hayes. She had not abandoned the
use of the slipper, nor had her right hand forgot-
ten its cunning. One day a terrible howling, growl-
ing and howling resounded from the private
parlor of the White House. "Hear that, hear that,"
said the old employees of the house. "It's that little
Hayes boy. He comes round here sassin' folks
and orderin' 'em about, and sayin' he'd tell
his father. He comes right out and tells the
mistress of it, and she took him by the shoulder
and marched him off upstairs, and I'll lay he
will behave himself for the next six months."
Mrs. Hayes brings up her children mighty well.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE Democratic idea of the non-partisan
veterans' organization which they are going to
organize, rather than the proverbial definition
of orthodoxy, they propose to make it strictly
non-partisan by having no members in it that
do not belong to their party.—Pittsburgh Dis-
patch.

If one catches a notorious professional thief
with his hand in the money-drawer, he feels
that the thief is attempting to steal some of the
contents. The same rule fits the Democrats in
this case, and they would not be so stupid as to
allow some of the Northern Democrats as well.
—Pittsburgh Transcript.

AMERICANS can afford to be lenient and half
excuse or palliate the criminal utterances of
their fellow-citizens, and even to smile at their
jabs. But no nation can afford to ignore the
most serious phases of their distorted creed—
the sowing of evil seed in the minds of the
young.—Minneapolis Journal.

BETTING, or lotteries, or any such schemes,
are devoid of all respectability, and no right-
thinking man feels proud of being congratulated
over such gains. The world would be
much better if all its workers were satisfied
with ordinary wages and put their money to
good and honest use.—Portland Oregonian.

It is not a desirable thing to have even a single
individual begin to throw bombs around,
because his example might be followed. It is cer-
tainly not to spread the gospel of anarchy
thereby. American sovereignty is rather too
widely distributed for the most powerful material
force that has so far been invented, even to
budge.—New York World.

COLONEL OATES may be a true representative
of the Southern Democratic party, but it will
be no feeble Buchanan in the presidential
chair, either, a strong and law-abiding Presi-
dent who has served in the army against the
rebel, and who will be fortunately backed by a
full treasury and millions of loyal people. He
is resolutely determined that the Constitution
of the United States shall be obeyed throughout
all the land.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

HONEST and competent officials must take
the place of the ill-humored and disreputable
characters who have been assigned positions of
importance by the overzealous desire of vio-
lent grocers, who, through petty spite and in
violation of every principle of common sense,
as well as the civil-service rules, has foisted upon
the country the vilest and most corrupt set of
civil officials who have ever disgraced the civil
service of this country.—Omaha Republican.

It is now admitted that the exclusion of the
Territories played no insignificant part in the
late election. Their admission unquestionably
is a leading question which the new Congress
will be called upon to decide. It was wrong to keep
them out in the past, it is wrong to keep them
out unnecessarily another year. There can be
no reasonable objection to an extra session,
called for the express purpose of organizing the
House and admitting the Territories.—Burling-
ton Hawkeye.

THE Democratic talk about the alleged use
of money to secure the recent Republican victory
is very foolish when the fact is considered that
for every consideration that there was a gain of
at least 50,000 Republican votes in States where
they were not needed to prevent Democratic
majorities. It is very certain that no money was
used to increase the Republican majorities in
any State, and yet the increase is there, in
plainest condemnation of Cleveland and
his party.—Leavenworth Times.

There is but one cause for the grievances
[complaints about the mails]. That is the out-
rageous reorganization of the postal service in
violation of government and income tax laws.
The business men are urgently de-
manding a change. It will be a credit to Gen-
eral Harrison's administration to restore the
postal service to its former efficiency, and we
infer that it will be his special aim to appoint a
Postmaster-general in favor of a reform that is
urgently demanded.—Cleveland Leader.

WHAT the business interests of the country
desire is reasonable rates, not a monopoly main-
tained. No one objects to paying the railroads
such rates as will enable them to make fair earn-
ings upon the values of their properties, and if
the railroads themselves would only adhere to
such a policy it would be infinitely better for all
interests concerned. The latter course is, how-
ever, out of the question as long as it is possible
for the business men to get a better rate than
the rate proposed to cut rates far below the earn-
ing point.—Kansas City Journal.

It is probably to be regretted that the laws of
this country are so lax in respect to such organ-
izations as the National Association of Demo-
crats, and in respect to the utterances and
actions of its members. The absence of such
laws allows these organizations to grow and
fourish and become powerful in numbers and
resources, awaiting the time when their leaders
shall see fit to use the power behind them in an
unlawful strike, a donkey blow, or a similar
action of our government. Justice should usually
be tempered with mercy, but in this case mercy
should be largely tempered with justice.—Ne-
braska State Journal.

The State Press on the Message.

Terre Haute Express: Inasmuch as the Presi-
dent chooses to lecture Congress and the people
generally with the expressed will of the people,
he cannot expect any sympathy in his downfall.
That part of the message treating of the
tariffs is merely the stubbornness of conceit.
There is no wisdom in it; simply the
desperation of defeat. It can have no effect
either on legislation in Congress or on the pub-
lic.

Lafayette Courier: The Bowers parrot is
just as lucid as Mr. Cleveland, as its well-known
argument is but a condensation of all that is
practical and to the point in the wilderness
of the President's message. How wrong is
the subject—"Tariff is a tax." The original
policy proposed by Mr. Cleveland had a fair
hearing and a fair trial before the people of this
country, and they repudiated it. It is therefore
unwisely that he should pit his judgment
against that of a large majority of the people
who are quite as competent to correctly judge
the wisdom as he is himself. Aside from this
subject and a perfunctory review of the opera-
tions of the several departments, there is no
recommendation or opinion in the message of
any significance.